

# Caledonian

# Advertiser.

No. 9570.

EDINBURGH,

## UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK.

This Day is published,

And sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-Office, Parliament-close, and by all the Booksellers in town and country,

## THE SECOND EDITION

(With the Lists, &c. corrected to this date)

## UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK,

For the Year 1783.

EMBELLISHED WITH

## A MAP OF SCOTLAND;

Engraved on purpose for the Work;

WITH THE

## PRINCIPAL ROADS,

From the latest Surveys.

Great care has been taken to render this Map accurate and distinct. Not only the principal towns, but all the different stages are particularly set down, with the exact number of statute miles betwixt each. The Publisher is therefore hopeful it will be found extremely convenient and useful, especially to such Gentlemen as have frequent occasion to be in the country.

The Lists, this year, are considerably enlarged, by the addition of TWELVE PAGES OF LETTER PRESS; to the correctness of which every possible attention has been paid.

N. B. The Booksellers in Glasgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookseller, Glasgow.

Just Published,

## A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED,

## The TOWN & COUNTRY ALMANACK

For the Year 1783.

With NEW LISTS, & an IMPROVED KALENDAR.

INSCRIBED TO

The Right Hon. John Grieve, Esq; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Preses, and to the other Hon. Members of the General Convention of Royal Boroughs of Scotland.

The Calculations by Mr JAMES DINWIDDIE, Mathematician, late of Dumfries, now of Dublin.

Printed for the proprietor, by Macfarquhar and Elliot; sold at their printing-office, Anchor Close, opposite the Cross; by C. Elliot, Parliament-square; and by all the Booksellers in town and country.

\* The publishers of this almanack, anxious to merit a continuance of the distinguished encouragement with which they have been favoured, have this year made several capital improvements in their publication, with various additions both civil and military. In particular, the CALENDAR, which forms the principal and most essential part of an almanack, has been greatly improved and enlarged, comprehending several new columns, and extending over twice the usual number of pages. The public are too well acquainted with the abilities and accuracy of Mr Biawidde, to be told, that the calculations are such as may be entirely depended upon: But it may be proper to apprise them, that, among the eclipses, there are two which no other calculator has taken notice of, and which consequently are to be found in no other publication, unless copied from this; one of them so remarkable, as to merit an engraved representation, which is accordingly prefixed.—As to the other contents, the principal of them are specified below; notwithstanding the copiousness of which, the book will be found more compact and portable than formerly, being printed on a fine thin paper manufactured on purple.—The publishers have only further to observe, that in this new edition, which the public demand has so speedily occasioned, considerable alterations have been made; the lists duly corrected; and the whole rendered as complete and satisfactory, as the utmost attention on their part, joined to the assistance of different gentlemen of extensive information, can make it; or as the nature of such a publication, to variable in several of its departments, will admit.

S.C.O.T.S. L.I.S.T.S.

Admiralty court, faculty of advocates, advocates first clerks, agents and solicitors, annexed estates, antiquarian society, royal archers, affectors, bank of Scotland, royal bank, bank meetings, bankers, baronets, royal boroughs, British linen company, carriers, Caledonian band, Caledonian hunt, cells office, court of chancery, royal chapel, new episcopal chapel, charity workhouse, commissary court, commissaries in the country, common notes, customs, defensive band, dispensary, Douglas bank, English teachers, court of exchequer, excise, extractors, fairs, feasts, fairs, free masons, fund for ministers widows, general assembly, gold coin act, hackney coaches, hackney chairs, great fair, heralds, high school, holidays in bank, merchants hospital, trades hospital, Watson's hospital, Heriot's hospital, orphan hospital, king's household, infirmary, insurance offices, insurance conditions, judicial society, court of jurisdiction, linen hall, lylon court, magistrates, mafons, medical society, members of parliament, merchant company, messengers, mint, ministers, patrons, &c., moveable feasts, table of moonshine, musical society, Scots nobility, officers of the crown, officers of state, keepers of palaces, peerage, college of physicians, post office, post arrivals, &c., post arrivals in Glasgow, prefectories, &c., privy seal, purveyors, register office, roads through Scotland, royal boroughs, salt duties, court of session, session clerk's office, sheriff deputies, musical society, speculative society, society for propagating Christian knowledge, solicitors at law, staff officers, stages between Edinburgh and London, stage coaches, stamp office, college of surgeons, town clerk's office, trustees for fisheries, universities, king's wardrobe, window and house tax, king's works, writers to the signet.

## ENGLISH LISTS, ARMY, NAVY, &c.

Admirals, admiralty office, ambassadors, &c. staff of the army, list of the army, artillery, archbishops and bishops, captains of the royal navy, court of chancery, Chelsea hospital, chest at Chatham, prices of commissions, commission fees, house of commons, court of common pleas, consuls abroad, complement of men, &c. in the royal navy, customs, engineers, &c. exchequer, excise, fencibles, foreign ministers, general of the forces, governors, Greenwich hospital, heralds, king's household, &c. persons free from imprels, invalids, court of king's bench, knights of the garter, knights of the thistle, knights of the bath, land forces, lieutenants in the navy, marines, masters and commanders, foreign ministers, peers, mint, navy office, navy royal, British nobility, board of ordnance, members of parliament, pay of the land forces, pay of the royal navy, pay of peers, peers' posts, post office, privy council, privy seal, prize money, regiments, royal family, seafarers provisions, secretaries of state, staff officers, stamp duties, treasury, war office, widows pensions.

I.R.I.S.H. L.I.S.T.S.

Bishops, nobility, officers of state, revenue, staff officers.

The following paragraph appeared in the Morning Herald Monday the 16th instant:

\* A certain naval character, who has made more than one hazardous experiment during the present war, is said to be at this time so awkwardly situated, in consequence of a personal difference with a brother officer, that he ceases to be the Nonplus of valour he was once taken to be. It has indeed been observed, that he gave up the Warrior some time since; but his greatest enemies will hardly think so meanly of him as to conceive he means to fly to the other extreme;



MONDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1782.

## LONDON.

The following is a genuine letter from Captain Kempthorne to Admiral Rowley, on the Jamaica station, brought over by the Queen Charlotte packet, which left Port Royal harbour the 5th of November.

(C.O.P.V.)

London, off the east end of Jamaica, Oct. 15. 1782.

SIR,

"On Tuesday the 17th instant, his Majesty's ship Torbay and Badger sloop in company, and the island of Zacheo bearing S. by E. six or seven leagues, at nine in the morning we made the signal for two sail in the N. W. and chased her signal; they were on the larboard tack, standing towards us, and we soon perceived them to be a line-of-battle ship and a frigate of the enemy, who tacked and made all the sail they could from us, going large with the wind on the starboard quarter, and seemed to draw from us in light airs. We cleared ship for action. At twenty-five minutes past two P. M. the line-of-battle ship hoisted French colours, and fired her stern chases, which she continued to do as well as the frigate. Finding their shot went over us, we bore up and fired the starboard guns at the line-of-battle ship; at forty minutes past five repeated it, the enemy continuing to fire their stern chases; at eight we were close up with the line-of-battle ship; hauled up the main-sail, and took in the fore studding sail; fifteen minutes past, a close action commenced, with a very heavy fire, which continued for near forty minutes, (the frigate being on the larboard bow). The line-of-battle ship attempting to bear up, we put our helm hard a port, in order to cross his bows, or lay him athwart hawse; but being so closely engaged, we boarded each other bow and quarter, the enemy's larboard cathead abreast of our starboard gangway, and the action continued as hot as ever, when the enemy backed clear of our quarter, our main and mizzen-top-sails aback. We instantly attempted to wear, to close with him on the starboard bow; but in this we were greatly disappointed, the leading block of the weather-tiller rope being shot away, with part of the sweep, and the ship came with her head to the wind, before we could get the helm a-weather. By the assistance of the relieving tackles, the enemy had time to pass to leeward under our stern, and raked us with his starboard guns. The ship being worn as soon as possible, we renewed the action, leading down on the enemy's starboard bow, and the frigate ahead of him, firing her broadside till twenty-minutes past ten, when the line-of-battle ship ceased her fires and her colours down. We concluded she had struck, as the frigate had quitted her, and hauled his wind on the starboard tack. At forty minutes past ten, the line-of-battle ship being nearly abeam, we perceived her to bear up and make from us; when we hauled up to bring some of our bow guns to bear, and fired three shot. He then hauled up his main-sail, and seemed to bring to, his main-top-sail half down, and his top-gallant sheet flying. The Corby coming within hail, I informed Captain Gidom, that I supposed the enemy had struck, and requested he would go down to her, as our situation prevented us from making all the sail we could with the starboard fore-yard-arm being shot away; all our sails much cut, with some of our braces, running rigging, and tiller-rope, the mizzen-mast very much wounded, and the mizzen yard and tiller partly shot through, and all the boats but one rendered unseaworthy; that I would follow him with all the sail I could possibly make, and get the ship under command. Captain Gidom informed me, he would instantly go down, and made sail accordingly. The enemy was then making off, and setting all the sail he could; we reefed the tiller rope and braces, and set all our larboard studding sails, and hauled in the starboard. At twelve at night, the enemy right a-head, about a mile and a half distant, under all the sail he could crowd; the light airs, during the remainder of the night and next morning, enabled him to preserve his distance without the reach of shot, and steer for the shore, which we saw at day-light of the 18th, the east end of Hispaniola south four or five leagues. At ten it became almost calm, and being so near the shore, I hauled off to the northward to prevent us driving on the shore, where there was no anchorage, and the enemy close in with the breakers, standing along shore towards Saniana-Bay. I sent an officer to inform Captain Gidom of my reason for hauling off; the Corby continued the chase. At one P. M. spoke the Badger, who sent us two pilots, but neither would take charge of the ship to stand further into the bay after the enemy, from the state they found her in. We then lowered our fore-yard, to reduce the yard-arm and shift the rigging; bent the maintop-sail for a fore-sail, and slipped a new tiller; the people employed securing the lower rigging, back-stays, &c. that were shot away. At half past three, the Corby got up with the enemy, and began to fire her broadside, when the enemy put large, and run for the shore. Captain Gidom can best inform you in what state he left her, as we were at too great a distance to give you a just account, nor had we an opportunity to speak with him since, as the wind blew fresh on the shore, and a swell running into the bay, we made all the sail we could to get out. The officers and ship's company exerted themselves to the utmost of my wishes, and have a just claim to my most grateful acknowledgments. I hope their good conduct will be found to merit the honour of your attention.

JAS. KEMPTHORNE.

JOSHUA ROWLEY, Esq; Rear-Admiral  
of the Red, &c. &c. &c.  
A List of Men Killed and Wounded on Board His Majesty's  
Ship London, on the 17th October, 1782.

Killed: 9 seamen.

Wounded: Lieutenants Burgess, Hankey, and Trigge; Mr John Mauatt, Master's Mate; Mr James McTaggart, Clerk; and 70 seamen.

Since dead of their wounds: Mr John Morrell, and 6 seamen.

CHARLES BOURNE.  
Whitehall-Chambers,  
Saturday noon.

To this I received the same verbal answer as before; and Sir James set off for London; on my return from Bath, a Nobleman did me the honour of calling on Sir James Wallace, to inform him that I was in town, and to know his determination; but could not see him, as I suppose he was absent, preparing that complaint of me to the Admiralty, which he mentions in his letter, without telling the public the reception it met with from that Right Honourable Board.—Without any further comment, I take my leave of a newspaper where, I must confess, I did not expect to meet Sir J. Wallace; and whatever my own feelings might have urged me to the opinion of many respectable officers of the corps I have the honour to serve in, has determined me to look upon him, much more as an object of my contempt, than my resentment.

CHARLES BOURNE.

Whitehall-Chambers,  
Saturday, Dec. 21. 1782.



*From the LONDON GAZETTE, Dec. 24.*  
Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.  
Royal-Linster Provincial regiment of foot, Richard Talbot, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Dated September 12, 1782.  
Francis Heath, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.  
Robert Thomas Hearn, Esq; to be Major. Dated as above.  
Lieutenant William Ellis, Esq; Dated September 12, 1782. John Frank, Esq; Dated 13th. John O'Brien, Esq; Dated 14th. James Blenkin, Esq; Dated 16th. James Holmes, Esq; Dated 17th. John Sackville Higgins, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant. Dated September 18, 1782.

To be Lieutenant, Daniel Higgins, Gent. Dated September 12, 1782. John Dawson, Gent. Dated 13th. Walter Nangle, Gent. Dated 14th. William Leathem, Gent. Dated 16th. Michael O'Byrne, Gent. Dated 17th. George Reynell, Gent. Dated 18th. Patrick Smith, Gent. Dated 19th.

To be Ensigns, James Nugent, Gent. Dated September 12, 1782. Joseph Wade, Gent. Dated 13th. James Doyle, Gent. Dated 14th. Darby Higgins, Gent. Dated 16th. Terence O'Byrne, Gent. Dated 17th. Thomas Ashe, Gent. Dated 18th. George Dawson, Gent. Dated 19th. Thomas Wetherell, Gent. Dated 20th.

Hector Munro, Clerk, to be Chaplain. Dated September 12, 1782.

John Farde, Gent. to be Surgeon. Dated as above.

John Gaskell Higgins, Gent. to be Adjutant. Dated as above.

French Lord Rawdon to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a regiment of foot, to be raised for his Majesty's service. Dated March 1782.

Wolbert Ellis Doyle, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated as above.

John Doyle, Esq; to be Major. Dated as above.

To be Captains. James King, Esq; Dated March 21, 1782. William Blacker, Esq; Dated 22d. John MacMahon, Esq; Dated 23d. Henry Moore, Esq; Dated 25th. Charles Vallancey, Esq; Dated 20th. John Willmott, Esq; Dated 27th.

Charles Bingham, Esq; to be Captain-Lieutenant. Dated March 21, 1782.

James Morgan, Clerk, to be Chaplain. Dated as above.

Hugh Gillette to be Adjutant. Dated as above.

William Campbell, Gent. to be Quarter-master. Dated as above.

*From the London Papers, Dec. 26.*

*Paris, Dec. 9.* M. de Rayneval is not yet returned from London, and the general report is, that peace is not so near as we had flattered ourselves. What adds credit to this report is, that on the return of the courier, who arrived yesterday from London, other couriers were instantly dispatched to Brest and Cadiz, in order to hasten the armaments fitting out at those ports. It is assured that the preliminaries signed between Great Britain and America were only conditional, and to have no effect but in case of the success of the negotiations. The preliminaries, it is said, contained the independence of America; the cession of Gibraltar to Spain; of all the island of St Domingo, and St Lucian to France; of Minorca and Guadalupe to England; But nothing had been decided respecting the East Indies, Africa, the Newfoundland Fishery, or the interests of Holland. England acknowledged simply and without equivocation the independence of the United States, and lines of demarcation had been agreed on. These were to begin, to the north, at Penobscot, which was to remain to the Americans. The fate of the Loyalists was left to their respective States.

*Paris, Dec. 12.* The Duke de la Vauguyon arrived at Versailles on Saturday, and is said to have brought very interesting news, which, however, is not yet transpired.

*Paris, Dec. 13.* Persons who pretend to be well informed assert, that peace will be signed before the end of this month; that the chief difficulties are removed; and that haste is made to put the finishing hand to the work.

It is said that Lord North will come to Paris, to sign the treaty of peace in the most solemn manner; and that the King will on Tuesday next declare to the Ambassadors, assembled at Versailles, that the peace is concluded.

With regard to the East-Indies, it is said that every thing is to remain on the ancient footing, such as it was at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. In respect to Gibraltar, the reports vary.

### L O N D O N.

Captain Inglesi, late of the Centaur, and 16 men, are arrived at Ferrol, in Spain, after having been 30 days in a small open boat, with an old blanket for a sail. The Centaur foundered near the Western Island.

The Hanover paquet is arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, in fifteen days. A few days before she sailed, two Portuguese vessels came in there, after a short passage from the West-Indian Islands: They say, that the Ville de Paris had not been at any of those islands on the 20th of November; so that there appears less probability of her safety than before, this being the first account to be depended on that has been received from thence since the hurricane in September. There are, however, some seamen, who still think it possible this vessel, with the Glorieux of 74, and a few of the merchant ships, may be at the Cape de Verd Islands, unable to get so far to the northward as the Azores; and as there have not been any advices from that quarter for a considerable time, they ground on this some small hopes.

Yesterday, being Christmas-day, the usual offerings were made in the Chapel Royal, St James, by the Lord Chamberlain, the Royal Family being at Windsor.

None of the Cabinet Ministers go out of town during the holidays, except for a single day, so attentive are they to the double business they are engaged in, viz. a negotiation for peace, and a vigorous preparation for war. Lord Shelburne and his Secretaries stay in town during the whole of the time.

Yesterday evening a Council was held at Lord Shelburne's House, (notwithstanding it was Christmas day) and was expected to sit late.

Orders are given for all dispatches that may arrive during his Majesty's residence at Windsor during the Christmas recess, to be forwarded thither for his perusal.

Mr Penn set off for Paris last Saturday morning, on some explanation relative to America, in the present negotiation.

On Tuesday last a messenger was sent off express from Mr Townshend's office to Paris.

A private letter from Paris says, that Comte de Vergennes, the Prime Minister there, has been prevailed on to continue in office until a peace is concluded on between all the powers at war.

Mr Grenville is talked of for another visit to Versailles, in the course of a few days.

We are informed that the French have found means to persuade the Dutch to relax in their demands of an indemnification from Great Britain, as it was at first one of the most formidable obstacles to the treaty, and bid fair to overturn it altogether.

There are no less than ten different messengers waiting at the principle stages between Calais and Paris, to forward the first intelligence of the signing of the preliminaries, to their employers in the Stock Exchange.

Great numbers of Quakers in Philadelphia have written over to their friends in England, that all hostilities are entirely at an end; that trade is uncommonly brisk in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and they have absolutely given great orders for goods to be got ready as fast as possible, that they may be shipped as soon as the preliminaries are settled. So well disposed are these people to return to their commercial connection with the mother country, that one Quaker house in the city has absolutely got a commission for goods to the amount of 200,000l. for the Philadelphia market.

This day arrives a mail from Lisbon, which was brought over in his Majesty's packet-boat, the Hanover, Capt. Todd, in 14 days to Falmouth.

This morning some dispatches were received from General Elliott at Gibraltar, which are dated the 10th inst. when every thing remained quiet.

Yesterdays Government received some dispatches from Gibraltar by two transports, which are arrived at Falmouth from thence; the St Michael was to sail a few days after their departure.

All the letters from Jamaica command the vigilance and activity of Admiral Rowley in very strong terms; many prizes had been carried in there when the packet came away, and so strict a look-out was kept upon the Spanish coast, that every movement of the enemy was known in a few hours after they made it.

Accounts are received by the way of Holland, that the French stores were so entirely exhausted at the Mauritius, that it would be impossible for Suffren to equip one single ship for sea, unless he got a supply from some of the Dutch settlements.

Several of the Spanish men-of-war which returned last to Cadiz, upon a survey, are reported to be entirely unfit for further service.

The ship taken by the Mediator was beyond a doubt bound for Mauritius; besides the immense quantity of powder on board, she has arms sufficient for 6000 men, and several pieces of very heavy artillery in her hold.

Amongst other ships building for the King's service, there are the Caesar and Bulwark, the former in the Royal-yard at Plymouth, the latter at Portsmouth; each to carry 74 guns. The Culloden, of 74, is building at Rotherhithe, and the Collus, of the same force, at Gravelend. Add to these the Excellent and Leviathan, of 74, and others of still superior force, now preparing for the increase of the British navy with all possible dispatch.

A private letter from Paris says, that the French, finding that all the powers at war with England are desirous of a peace, have re-assumed the negotiation, and that it seems to go on in such a manner, that it is believed all matters will be soon settled, and hostilities cease.

It is reported, that according to a plan formed for prosecuting the war some foreign forces will be engaged to act by land, in order to divide the attention of our enemies, which has hitherto been totally directed to their marine.

A report prevails, that a formal declaration of war will certainly take place if the present negotiation for peace goes off, in order to claim the benefit of our alliances.

Notice is sent to Ostend, that neutral ships may bring corn to London, the ports being open for it.

The deplorable situation of the Scots officers now in the service of Holland, was taken into consideration on Friday last, in the cabinet here; it was unanimously resolved to grant them every possible relief that their unhappy situation required; and his Majesty's gracious intentions have been communicated to Lieut. Col. Ferrier, and Major Lind, by Lord Grantham, that all concerned may have immediate notice. The mode of relief has not yet been made public; but it is believed all those officers in the Dutch service who chose to resign, will be employed in the service of Britain, in the same rank they now hold, or have half pay till they can be provided for; for such as chose to remain in Holland, having families or connections there, not to be cut off from any succession that may fall to them in Britain, by reason of the new oath that they are about to take. These gentlemen are much indebted to Sir Joseph Yorke, who has been indefatigable in this business, while some of their own countrymen, now in power, refused giving any assistance.

It is reported lately, that there has been a change in the French ministry. The Duke de Choiseul is now said to be Premier; he is as popular in France as the late Lord Chatham was here; and as the Duke has always shown himself inimical to Britain, the war will probably be continued, if this change has actually taken place.

A motion was made on Monday, in the House of Commons, for the East India Company to lay before that House "copies of their several orders, relative to the treatment of the Polygars, principal Zamindars, and other natives of rank and authority in India; together with all accounts received of any intentions to dispossess any of the Polygars aforesaid of their lands, and what hath been done in consequence of such declared intentions; and also an account of the enquiries made by the Court of Directors, with regard to the observance of their said orders, and the result thereof."

"That an account be laid before the House of the present condition of the defendant and family of the late Ragar or Poligar Marawar; together with the enquiry made concerning the said persons, and the result thereof." The same was, upon the question put, ordered accordingly.

Lord Maitland and the Hon. St Andrew St John, were same day, upon motion in the House of Commons, ordered to be added to the Bengal Select Committee. And

That the several copies of letters from the East India Company, which have been presented this session to the House of Commons, be referred to the said Committee.

Same day, "the bill to enable the heads of such Colleges and Halls, within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as are now prohibited by the statutes of the said Colleges or Halls, from marrying, to marry, and to enable married men to be elected heads of such Colleges or Halls," was read a second time in the House of Commons, and committed.

Monday, an express arrived at the Admiralty, from Falmouth, with advice of the Queen Charlotte being arrived there from Jamaica. She sailed from Port Royal the 10th of November, and came through the Windward passage. A few days before she sailed, the London man of war, of 98 guns, Capt. Kempthorn, returned from a cruise; during which she fell in with a French man of war, of 74 guns, and engaged her for near two hours, when she struck; but, unfortunately at that period, the perceived the London had received considerable damage, and was unmanageable, and therefore took the advantage of making sail, and got off. The London had upwards of 70 men killed and wounded, and it is said, was very much injured

by the French ship running foul of her, whilst they were engaging; but we are happy to find that the Torbay of 74 guns came up just after the action, and immediately gave chase to the French ship, who, by endeavouring to escape, ran ashore near Port Dauphin, on the North side of Hispaniola, where it was supposed she would be lost. By this packet we learn that Governor Campbell was apprehensive the Spaniards meant, very shortly, to pay them a visit, and had, therefore, thought proper to issue the following Proclamation:

BY THE KING.  
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS we have reason to apprehend that intelligence is intended to be conveyed to the enemy by certain ill-disposed persons, whereby great damage, loss, and inconvenience may accrue to the public; for this, and other considerations unto us thereunto moving, we have thought fit, at this present juncture, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of our said island, to order a general embargo to be laid on all ships and vessels within the several ports and harbours thereof. We do therefore issue this our Royal proclamation, hereby strictly prohibiting all, and every person or persons whatever, being owner, commander, or mariner, on board any ship, vessel, or boat, from navigating, or attempting to navigate, any ship, vessel, or boat, out of any port, harbour, bay, or creek whatsoever, on the coasts of this our island, under pain of our highest displeasure, and of such penalties as shall be inflicted for the contravention of this our royal proclamation, until such time as our further will and pleasure shall be duly signified and made known therein. And we do hereby strictly charge and command the several officers, commanding our several forts within our said island, and all other our loving subjects, to enforce, as far as in them lies, obedience to this our royal proclamation.

Witness his Honour Archibald Campbell, Esq; Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this our said island of Jamaica, and other the territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same, at St Jago de la Vega, the 28th day of October, in the twenty-third year of our reign, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

ARCH. CAMPBELL  
By his Honour's command,  
T. MURE, Sec.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Lewis, who had the command of the Artillery at Gibraltar, and paved the way for Sir Roger Curtis, is now dying, being quite exhausted in the service of his King and country, and leaves a wife and four children behind him. General Elliott, in his letters to the Ministers, particularly extols this able officer; but, to the great mortification of his family and friends, these have been suppressed, together with many other observations of the General, upon the heroic conduct of several more of his officers; who generally complain that Captain Curtis has been permitted to run away with the laurels; part of which he ought to have shared with them, and Colonel Lewis in particular, who opened the way for Captain Curtis to get at Lord Howe; which could not have been accomplished, had it not been for him.

Advices have been received at the Admiralty, of the safe arrival of the homeward-bound Newfoundland fleet of Lisbon under the convoy of the following ships of war, Afghela, 32, Eolus, 32, and Merlin, 18.

Last night the press was very hot on the river, the garrison visited every vessel between London-bridge and Greenwich, which means upwards of 400 seamen were protracted.

A remarkable instance of Honesty, which very lately happened in Dublin.

A porter of the name of Graham, who served in the army, and plies in High-street and its neighbourhood, being sent on an errand, in his way passing on the Bachelor's-walk, found a blue and white handkerchief, with one hundred and fifty guineas in gold, half a guinea in silver, and three pence in copper; and as he returned by the same way, met with a poor-looking woman, in great agony of distress; he inquired into the cause, and finding it was for the loss of what he had found, he asked some questions, and she, describing the handkerchief, and naming the bank where she received the money, he desired her to go with him there, (which she did, in Castle-street) and would there tell her something relative to her loss, that might be of use to her; when at the bank, he asked the necessary questions, and the clerks remembered the woman, and the sum that had been given her, which tallying in every part with what he had found, he generously and honestly returned it to the woman, who was an old servant, that had been left to the bank with a bill for cash.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 3.

"The harvest has been the worst in this country that I ever remember in twenty-three years residence, from the very uncommon wetness, of the season; not one-fourth of the usual crops of grain have been housed this year, so that a stop is put to exportation for six months.

"The vintage has also failed in a most astonishing degree; fruit is now hanging on the trees as green as four months ago; so much cold weather was hardly ever known in Portugal; from May to October there were only twenty-one days of clear sun in this capital."

Extract of a letter from New York, Nov. 23.

"Upwards of 30 sail of large transports have been lying weeks in this harbour; all victualled and watered, expecting sail; but the appearances of an embarkation are as far off now as ever; nor can we conceive what is to be done here, though it is conjectured all will be amity; flags of truce being now permitted again to pass freely. The Lion is returned from a successful cruise; both of the naval officers, on this station, come home with every thing needful to enjoy peace and repose. The Prince continues well, and will probably return to England with the Admiral in the Spring. No account has been received of Admiral Hood since he sailed on the 14th.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 2.

"The negotiations between England and America are closed, a treaty having been completed between the United States and the Court of St. James's, by which the contest between England and America is finally determined, by a full and irrevocable recognition of the sovereignty and independence of once British colonies. The articles of this treaty are not known, but it is generally understood, that the Commissioners of Congress remitted refusing to agree to an article proposed by the English Minister, for the restoration of the forfeited states of the Loyalists, or a sufficient equivalent in lieu of the English negotiator no further pressed the proposition, withdrew it. The treaty, we understand, is final with respect to the two contracting powers; its operation is to be per-

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when it once takes place; but this event depends upon another event, which at present appears very uncertain. As soon as peace is concluded with France, then the provisional treaty with America instantly begins to operate; and the United States are, *ipso facto*, and without any further ceremony or treaty, recognized Independent by Great Britain.

"Would that every thing between France and England were completely settled! But the blessing of peace as yet scarcely appears in view. France *dictates* terms, at which the high spirit of Britain revolts. She infests, that having overthrown the empire of England in the narrow seas, the ceremony of the usual salute in those seas to the British flag, shall for the future be totally abolished. When the English negotiator stated his objections to this demand, Comte de Vergennes expressed his surprise. He said, that the demand was very reasonable; the exacting of such a mark of respect had been founded by England on no other law than the law *Du plus fort*; that France gave a very striking proof of her moderation, in not availing herself of the same law, and insisting, that as she had for three campaigns exercised the rule, and empire of the Channel, so she might have insisted that the salute should, in future, be given to the flag of France. Mr Fitzherbert replied, that if this was to be a condition *sine qua non*, he was fully convinced that England would, without hesitation, prefer war to a peace on such ignominious terms.

"The Comte de Vergennes, among other terms, proposed, that Miguelon and St Pierre should be restored to France; and that the French should have liberty to fish along the whole coast of Newfoundland, and to dry or cure their fish on any part of the shore, which at the time of their landing on it, they shall find unoccupied by the English.—He insisted also, that in the East Indies Pondicherry and Mache should be restored, together with all the other settlements that France possessed in India at the breaking out of the war. Certain conditions also were mentioned, under which the Court of France would pledge itself to induce Hyder Ally to consent to terms of peace: Some of these conditions, they say, state cessions of certain territories to that Asiatic Prince.—To some of these terms we are in no expectation here that England will ever consent; to others we think she will; but what restitutions she will require in return, as the price of her consent, we cannot tell; though we make no doubt but she will endeavour to get back all her lost islands, and, by restoring St Lucia, place the Antilles precisely in the same hands in which they were at the breaking out of the war. We all wish ardently for peace; nor do the people at large wish to impose harsh terms on England. They think she is sufficiently humbled and weakened by the loss of America; they remember their own dejected state at the conclusion of the last war, and adopt the expression of Dido to the distressed Trojans. "Non ignara malis, misera succurrere disco."

"No business done this day at Change.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of another letter from London, Dec 26.

"The Cannon of 50 guns, Sir Hyde Parker, and the Hound sloop, arrived at Madeira the 27th of October, and sailed the 1st November for the East Indies.

"Sir Richard Hughes, with 8 sail of the line, arrived at Madeira the 11th, and sailed for the West-Indies on the 12th November.

"The advices that we have received from the Continent, respecting the determination of Holland to make peace with us contrary to the intrigues and menaces of the French and Spanish Courts, proves to be one of those fabrications which are made in the Alley, for the purpose of depoiling the unwary of their property, as well as their credulity; for a merchant in the city has received some advices from Amsterdam, in which he incloses the following intelligence, that he has just received from his correspondent at the Hague: "That the French Ambassador is treated there more like the principal than the deputy of sovereignty: That nothing is entered upon, even with regard to the general disposition and appointment of their naval preparations, without his being first consulted: That the States in assembly have determined to continue the war until the other belligerent powers, especially France, are disposed for peace."

"Advice was received by Sir Roger Curtis from Captain Luttrell, that four hundred of the prisoners whom he had taken had begun to mutiny; but, being timely discovered, every bad consequence was happily prevented.

"By a letter from Plymouth, we have advice of a silversmith having put in there, who says, that he saw a vessel about ten leagues off to the westward, at four o'clock in the morning, firing guns of distress. He steered towards her, and found that she had sprung a leak off Scilly, and had, by perpetual pumping, prevented her foundering. He says, that many of the crew took to their boat; but a breeze springing up, and the sea running very high, he soon lost sight of them. He supposes the crew in the boat perished, and that she was an American vessel. From this account there are great alarms lest it should prove the Cumberland packet, that failed from Sandy Hook, from Sir Samuel Hood, which has been expected for these some days past.

"A letter from Lisbon has the following article: "Our Queen, finding that his Britannic Majesty is willing to allow the Americans their independency, has declared, that they shall be free to carry on a trade to any of her ports, and that she is ready to acknowledge their independency. It is also confirmed, that she is sending agents to purchase corn of the Americans; and it is expected that some American gentlemen will return with them to settle a treaty of commerce and amity."

"A gentleman, who is arrived here in a cartel ship from Bourdeaux, says, that just before he left that place, a vessel arrived from America, the Captain of which mentions a report that the Compte de Rochambeau had written to the Congress, that if his troops were not furnished with provisions, he should suffer them to plunder the inhabitants; and that he had received for answer, they should have provisions if they would pay for them; for as there had been no want of their assistance for some time past, they might have embarked for France before now, and if they attempted to commit any violence the whole force of America should be turned against them. It is added, that this answer stopt the Compte from carrying his threats into execution. This report of the Captain's, however, was very little credited."

The Carron, Paterlon, and Paisley, Gairdner, arrived at London on the 23d instant. In going up the river by Greenwich, the Carron was run foul of by an East-Indiaman, and a little damaged.

"Yesterday, was brought up to Leith Roads, as a prize to the Royal Charlotte and Royal George Excise yachts, the Mary and Elizabeth of Folkestone, Brounan master, loaded with spirits, &c.

The bill for allowing the importation of wheat, wheats, flour, rye, rye flour, and all other kind of grain, having, on the 23d instant, received the royal assent, and passed into a law, it is extremely material for the farmer, and to all those who have corn to dispose of, to bring it to market as quickly as possible, now while the prices are to very high, as the importation, which will of course take place without delay, must inevitably operate in bringing down the price of all kinds of grain in a little time.

On the 4th inst. died at Wamphray, Agnes Carmichael, in the 113th year of her age. And,

On the 15th inst. in the parish of Johnston, John Rogerton, aged 102 years.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Dec. 26.

"This week, three vessels arrived at the west end of the Canal, with grain.

"On Thursday last there was a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Scedding Clergymen in this place. The meeting was in virtue of a former appointment. It seems a considerable number of the two respective bodies of Burghers and Antiburghers had two different meetings in the west country, with a view to see if they could compromise the difference that has subsisted between them for above thirty years. The two Presbyteries were pretty fully met. They spent a considerable time in prayer and conference together, and appointed their next meeting to be in this place in the month of April. They afterwards dined together, and spent the afternoon in very agreeable and social conversation. It is hoped these meetings will issue in salutary and good effects. And it were to be wished the Scedders on both sides in different places were to follow their example."

As the Chancellor of the Exchequer has given intimation of bringing before the House a motion respecting the regulation of choice of representatives, we present our readers with the following curious speech, which was spoke in the thirteenth Parliament of Queen Elizabeth, on the validity of burgesses not resident; a species of abuse of representation which then arose, and has continued to the present time. We trust this will make a part of the representative reform, which the Right Honourable Chancellor means to propose. The speech was as follows, which is as much to be admired for its antiquity and curiosities, as for its ingenuity and argument.

"TO open my meaning shortly, the question is, What sort of men are to come to this Court, and public consultation in Parliament? Whether, from every quarter, country, or town, there should come home-dwellers, or otherwise little known and chosen by direction? I am surely of mind, that neither for the good service of her Majesty, safety of our country, or standing with the liberty which of right we challenge, (being born subjects) such scope is to be given, or such looseness in choice to be permitted.

"How may her Majesty, or how may this Court know the estate of her frontiers? Or who shall make report of the posts, or how every quarter, city, town, is in state? We, who have never seen Berwick or St Michael's Mount, but blindly guess at them, albeit we look at the maps that come from them. Some one whom observation and due knowledge of that country hath taught, can more perfectly open what shall relate thereto, and more effectually reason thereupon, than the person otherwise the scifullest; and that they should be the very inhabitants of the several counties, towns, and boroughs, who should be here employed. Doubtless it was the true meaning of antient kings, and our forefathers, who first established this Court; but leaving the first constitution and freedom of this Court, the old President of parliamentary writs do teach us, that of every country their own Burgesses should be elected; the writ to the Sheriff and borough is directly so; and the writs to the cities, being counties, are, *Quod ex vobis ipsi eligatis duos civis, &c.* which do prove it to be so. The statute in the first of Henry the Fifth, for confirmation of the old laws, was therefore made, and not to create a new unknown law; and that other in Harry the Sixth's time was made to seduce the mischief, which by the breach of the old law did grow. These do conclude without contradiction, that this was done to continue the antient use and liberty.

"Those who have spear their time in service abroad, and have seen the manner of government of other nations, can paint you out the monstrous garments of the common people in some parts of Germany, and the mangled commonwealths which are now to be seen in Italy; but, surely, unless they know their own homes, they are not fit to conclude our home affairs.

"A gentleman wisely and learnedly said of late, that to judge of every sort of busines, there ought to be a particular sort of men, as of merchandize; the merchant, and so forth. "Uniuersique in arte sua peritis creditum," we hold for a maxim, and I mean this wholly to no other end; but since we act universally for all sorts and all places, that there should be of all sorts, and from all countries, and not (seeing you list so to term it) thus to eas the towns and boroughs that they may chuse whom they list; yet I cannot think that a liberty, which is contrary to the ancient constitution, and contrary to that which our kings and Queens granted by these words: "Et ne maiori gratia mea, &c. dedimus potestatum, &c. quid de seipso elegant duos Burgenses, &c. duos civis."

"A Duke of this realm wrote his letters to a city which I know, to this effect, whereby he did signify that a Parliament was to be summoned in short time, and that for certain causes he was to crave the assistance of his friends, and he would reckon such amongst them, as of four persons under named, would give their votes for chusing him. The letter under the Duke's seal is still preserved; but hear you the answer many of the citizens writ to him with due humbleness, that they might chuse none of them, they not being of their city, because they were prohibited by law.

"In Queen Mary's time, a Council of this realm (not the Queen's Privy Council) did write to a town to chuse a bishop's brother (and a great bishop's brother he was) whom they affuled to be a good Catholic man, and willed them chuse the like of him for their other member. But an answer was returned to the Council, that they could not do it; for it was contrary to law. And if all towns in England had done the like in their choice, the Crown had not been wronged, and the realm fo robb'd with such eas at that Parliament. What hath been may be: There is no impossibility. It is said, if I mistake not, that towns will be at liberty to chuse whom they list. 1

\* The Parliament was so called in the debates of those days.

say, that liberty is the los of liberty: For, when by law they may do what they will, they may not well deny what shall be required of them. "Regnans cogit, qui regat potestor?" and I knew one, that, to avoid a great man's displeasure that dwelt near him, who had a desire, as he knew, to buy his land, who did not think himself safe till he bound himself not to alienate his land from his true heirs; this being known, that he was bound as aforesaid, the great man was content to let him keep his own quietly, which, otherwise, he would not have done.—Surely law is the only fortress of the inferior sort of people, and contrary to law the greater sort will not desire or expect any thing from them. Though now at this present (God be praised) we need not the greatest of any man, justice is so well administered; yet hereafter what hath been, we may fear, either for maintenance of faction, or maintenance of mischief. Again, I say, what heretofore was, may possibly again be, either for maintenance of faction, or maintenance of mischief. Again, I say, hereafter may be what heretofore was attempted to be done. We stand, and have stood of late, upon the notorious manifestation of the authority of Parliament: except withal you keep the ancient usage of the same, and withal endeavour the freedom thereof, you do nothing, if I gues right.

"It is further said, that in some towns there are not men of discretion fit; they be not the wiser (said the gentleman that spoke before me) for being burgesses. I can never be persuaded, but that the Lord whose the town is, be the town ever so little, or the steward, if it be the Queen's, or some good gentleman of the country adjoins, will either align them who know the town, and can be content to be free among them, and to live by their appointments for their country, and for them; or else for some reasonable fee, such as be of their learned council, and who know them and the town, will be willing to act for them. I mean it not so strictly, that those should be always dwellers in the very town; but sure they ought to be either of the town, or about the town, borderers, and very near neighbours at least of the town, otherwise how can they know their wants? and to this effect I would the bill were framed.

"I stand, perhaps, too long hereon; and abundance of matter occasioneth confusion. — This is all. It was meant at the first, and the first constitution of Parliaments, that men of every quarter, and of all sorts, should come and sit in this Court, and that they should be freely chosen. This in every age hath seemed best. To alter what is good without cause, is bad. To give every town liberty of chusing strangers, I think, may in time afford inconvenience. None ate so fit to serve any country as those who know the same. To chuse of their own, that is liberty. To lose that liberty, I think, is a bad commodity, call it as you please. By such kind of release, in easing men of their wealth, or of some good part of their living, brewe our charity. And in like manner, and in like reason, it seems to me this law is inferred out of their preface of the same. For thus it is penned:

"For as much as some towns are decayed, and have not of their own, therefore let every town do what they list; of a particular proposition to make a general conclusion, it is against our rules; and nothing (as said the philosopher) is more absurd than *non causam pro causa*. Some towns cannot send fit men; it standeth very strangely, if you seek to help. Let the plaiter be fit for the sore. Let not the salve be stretched too far, lest the whole and sound flesh, by the broad-sprating of the salve, do either smart, fire, or fest. The medicine which healeth the sick man, may be poison for the wholesome and sound man. All citizens and burgesses should not be thought alike: let there be, therefore, convenient considerations how to heal, not how to hurt; and I could wish, according to the weight of the matter, it might be rather staid on, than thus abruptly overruled; lest, while we fly Scylla, we fall into Charybdis; while we pretend that boroughs cannot send to this Court such men as be convenient, by altering the ancient usage, which is the only warrant and sole stay of freedom in Parliament, it may happily be said, we have no true Parliament now within this realm, nor liberty at all left."

From the above speech, our readers will be possessed of the file and manner of parliamentary debates in those days; and, by a comparison with the present, they will trace the improvement which we have made in politics and language.

+ Formerly the cities and boroughs gave wages to their members.

PHILANTHROPUS, and CAVIS to ZENO, in our next.

L. E. T H E S H I P P I N G.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 32. Three Friends, Munro, from Inverness, with whisky.

Snecks, Ferrier, from Glasgow, with slate.

And six vessels with coal.

CHARITY BALL,

For the Benefit of the Poor of Prestonpans,

To be held in the Ball-Room there on Friday next, the

3d January 1783.

DROPT LAST WEEK,

A CHASED GOLD CASE of a Lady's Watch.—If the a-  
bove is offered to sale, it is requested the same may be sh-  
own and information given to Alexander Gardner jeweller, Parliament  
Close.

Any person who has found the Case, and will return it, a suitable re-  
ward will be given, by applying as above.

SALE OF WAX CANDLES.

T To be sold at C. WATERSTON's shop, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,  
a large assortment of WAX CANDLES, of the very best qual-  
ity and colour, at 3s. 4d. per dz. Also Wax Flambeaux, and candle-  
ditto, with white bleached wax, at the lowest prices.

The sale to continue only a few days.

On Wednesday the 1st January, will be published,

Price, a s. 6 d. nearly bound in calf, or a s. sewed,  
Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece, an engraved Title-Page, and  
a beautiful Vignette.

A New and much-approved Edition of

THE GOLD FINCH,

O R

NEW MODERN SONGSTER.

Which contains a Select Collection of the best Songs, Catches, Duets, and Cantatas, in the English Language, selected from the best authors, and the most approved Collections; including all the New Songs of merit, sing at the public places of amusement. To which is added, a gentle Collection of Toasts and Sentiments, &c. The whole intended for the amusement of both sexes who would wish to become pleasing where humour and mirth are understood and applauded.

E D I N B U R G H :

Printed for, and sold by A. Brown, Bridge Street; and may be had  
at the other Booksellers in town and country.

At the shop of A. Brown may be had, all the different Almanacks  
published, Gentleman's Pocket Journal, and Ladies Own Memorandum  
Books for 1783. And, as usual, a good assortment of Stationery Articles.

### PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 23.

Wheat, 40 s. a 53 s. 6 d.	Beans, 26 s. a 27 s.
Barley, 24 s. a 35 s.	Tick Beans, 24 s. a 25 s.
Rye, 23 s. a 33 s.	Tares, 24 s. a 28 s.
Oats, 17 s. a 25 s.	Rape Seed, —
Pale Malt, 40 s. a 46 s.	Per Sack.
Ambur-shit, 42 s. a 46 s.	Fine Floor, 45 s.
Pea-cs, 28 s. a 33 s.	Second Sort, 42 s.
Hop ditto, 28 s. a 30 s. 6 d.	Third sort, 38 s. a 40 s.
PRICE OF STOCKS, Dec. 24.	
Bank Stock, 122s.	Ditto New Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 77 s. a 7	Ditto 1751, —
a 4.	India Stock, flat.
3 per cent. com. flat. 6 1/2 s. a 3	3 per cent. Ann. —
opening.	India Bonds, flat.
3 per cent. red. 6 1/2 s. 2.	Exch. Bills, 14 s. a 15 dife.
3 per cent. 1716, flat.	Navy Bills, 13 1/2 s. a 1/2 dife.
Long Ann. flat.	3 per cent. Scrip, 64 1/2.
Short Ann. 1778, flat.	4 per cent. Scrip, —
South Sea Stock, —	Ornithian, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	

### WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 25 N. N. W.

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY

S. R.  
I observed lately in the papers a proposal for cutting a canal from Borrowstounness to Sea-Lock. What probably gave rise to this, is the wretched state of the latter port, into which no ship can enter with safety; but were the complaint removed, there would be no occasion for putting the above plan in execution.

It may however have one good effect, in spurring the proprietors of the canal, particularly Sir Thomas Dundas, to improve and repair this ruined and neglected harbour, by making a cut directly from the first, or Sea-Lock, towards the mouth of Carron river, across a point of land which occasions the many various, intricate, and dangerous turnings of the channel: Large piles of wood, fixed on each side, will keep back the mud; and the rushing out of the tide will keep the bottom clear. This canal may be executed for between two and three thousand pounds Sterling; the other not for nine thousand, being more than four times longer. If something is not done for improving Sea-Lock harbour, the consequences must be: First, to the merchant an additional freight on his goods, from Borrowstounness, instead of from Sea-Lock to Glasgow; besides loss of time by the greater length of navigation: And, secondly, to the proprietors of the canal, who will be hurt as the merchant is discouraged. But it is impossible that men of such discernment, who have planned so noble a work, and almost finished it; a work an honour to themselves and an useful ornament to their country, should remain long inactive, or not complete what is brought so near a conclusion. The Colossus only wants an arm; and, if this is added, the subscriber's to the scheme in embryo will lose their money, as no ship will by the freighters be allowed to unload at Borrowstounness, which can with equal safety at Sea-Lock, for reasons mentioned. The proprietor of lands at this place has laid out a considerable sum on buildings there. He has often expressed his expectation of seeing the town thriving and populous: How galling will it then be to view his little Troy razed to the ground? We mention private interests and expectations, as they are likewise the interests and expectations of the public. And here we cannot help remarking the mistake of exacting such high fees and rents at Sea-Lock: it is against the proprietor's real interest. If nourished, the town, the trade, the riches of its inhabitants will increase; and he will procure the golden eggs gradually; though, if he rips up their belly at once, impatient for the whole, the whole are lost. The inhabitants of Borrowstounness are very commendable for attempting to restore their decayed commerce; yet it does not appear, at this rate, that their and the country's interest is connected. I could produce many instances of places reduced to the same state, whose inhabitants have removed even to distant countries, where trade flourished. They have only to remove a few miles; and if the landholder at Sea-Lock views trade with that liberal eye it ought, and knows the commercial spirit of this people, he will make them a present of ground, if not of houses too, and tax them only according to their trade. As many thousand pounds Sterling will then be produced, as tens at this time.— I shall now only repeat, that as some improvement of Sea-Lock harbour will either soon or at a later period take place, the money of subscribers to the proposed canal must then be altogether thrown away.

Fife-Skire, Dec. 1782.

### SEALOCK SHIPPING.

S A L E D.

- Dec. 26. Adventure, Thomson, for Dyfart, in ballast.
- Katty, Fraxit, for Newcastle, in ditto.
- 27. Neptune, Mitchell, for Burntisland, in ditto.
- Jane and Ann, McAlpine, for Berwick, in ditto.
- 28. Success, Ferrier, for Leith, with flats.
- Robert and James Simpson, for Alloa, with wheat.

### GREENOCK SHIPPING.

A R R I V E D.

- Dec. 27. Martha, Dunn, from Waterford, with goods.
- Providence, McAlpin, from Belfast, ditto.

### SEQUESTRATIONS.

- Mr George Copps, minister of the gospel, Swinton.
- Patrick McKellar merchant in Greenock.
- John Pollock merchant in Edinburgh.
- William Moffat merchant there.
- Robert Nisbet farmer in Newmills.
- Samuel Mitchell vintner in Glasgow.
- Peter Reid merchant in Muthill.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Edinburgh, December 27. 1782.

An ACT of Parliament having passed, charging a Duty on all persons whose property shall be insured from Loss by Fire, the insured in this Office, whose Premiums become due at this term of CHRISTMAS, are deford to pay in their Premiums for the ensuing year, at the Office here immediately, or within fifteen days after Christmas, &c., and at the same time to come prepared to pay the Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds insured, in pursuance of the said act, viz. One year and a half from Midwinter 1782, to Christmas 1783.

N. B. It is requested, that the insured will bring with them their Policies, for the better of obtaining the sum to be paid for the duty.

And notice is hereby given, that all claims upon this Office, for loss or damage by fire, will in future be paid without any deduction.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of WILLIAM HAY of Newhall, now deceased, are desired to lodge their grounds of debt, with oaths on the verity thereof, in the hands Mr David Russell accountant in Edinburgh, the trustee, or James Keay writer there, without loss of time, so that the division of Mr Hay's estate, now sold, may be made.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The price as follows: viz. 4d. per quarter, when sent by post; 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

### DUNN'S ASSEMBLY-ROOM.

#### REGULATIONS.

I. TWELVE Subscription Assemblies, the first to be held on Thursday the ad of January 1783, and to continue weekly on the same day.

II. Each Gentleman to pay two guineas, and to have twelve tickets for his own admission only, and twelve transferable to gentlemen.

III. Each Lady to pay one guinea, and to have twelve tickets for her own admission only, and twelve transferable to ladies.

IV. All the tickets will be numbered, and each night those only will be received which correspond to the number of the Assembly.

V. The holders of the transferable tickets to pay three shillings each, and to have their names on the back of their tickets, otherwise they cannot be admitted.

Subscriptions taken in at Dunn's Hotel, St Andrew's Square.

N. B. A Lady may likewise transfer her own admission ticket to a Lady, with her name, and the name of the Lady to be admitted, on the back of it.

There will be an ASSEMBLY on the last night of the year. Tickets, at 3s. each, to be had as above.

### NOTICE.

By the Corporated Societies of BAKERS in Edinburgh, Leith, Canongate, and Portsburgh.

These Societies taking into their consideration the present high price of wheat, which cannot be purchased but for ready money only and that their small profits are much diminished by the long credit taken by their customers, have unanimously resolved, That from and after the first day of January 1783, they will sell their bread for MONEY ONLY; a resolution which the peculiar hardness of the present times has compelled them to enter into, and thus publicly to notify; and they entreat, that those who are owing bread accoumts, will immediately order payment.

### INN AT HAMILTON.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday first THAT well-frequented INN in the town of Hamilton, with all the offices and back-grounds, as last possessed by the deceased William Burns, the proprietor.

For particulars apply to James Burns at Hamilton, or Archibald Burns writer, at Mr James Forrest's writer to the signet.

There is also for sale, a very neat POST CHAISE.

### SUNDAY FARMS TO LET.

THE following FARMS, lying in the parish and barony of Primrose or Carrington, seven miles south from Edinburgh, and thence from Dalkeith, are to be LET; the entry to commence immediately.

I. The Farm of REDSIDE, containing 288 acres of arable land all inclosed and divided by stone dykes, fenceable for sheep, and which for many years, have been in pasture, and in the occupation of the present tenant.

II. The Grounds at Primrose, called the OLD INCLOSURE, consisting of about 44 acres and upwards, divided into three inclosures, two of which are possessed by Mr Newbigging, and the other by Captain Christie, having been in grass for many years past.

III. The Farm of SHIELS at CAPELAW, with its mall garden, orchard, all inclosed, in the occupation of the proprietor, and containing about 43 acres of arable land, wholly in pasture now.

IV. The Wauk or Fuller's Mill of Primrose, with the Land, House, Dying Copper, &c. lately possessed by Thomas Hall and Son; the entry to commence also immediately.

AS ALSO, There will be LET, the following Lands in the parish of Dalmeny, and shire of Linlithgow, seven miles west from Edinburgh.

The Lands of LEUCHOLD, containing about 3 1/2 acres of excellent land, sufficiently fenced, and divided into seven inclosures by stone dykes, faced with stone. As also, part of the inclosed grounds adjoining thereto, and lying from the sea to Dalmeny, along the west side of the turnpike-road southwards to Dophlington-bridge, containing 24 acres and upwards of as fine rich land as is in that country.

These grounds in the parish of Dalmeny are proposed to be let in one or two farms, with houses, &c. &c. as may be agreed on. They are now and have been many years in pasture, but may be let for tillage, particularly the grounds of Dalmeny, if parties can agree on the terms and rent, which will be high, as the lands are valuable, i. e. from 50s. per acre on lease.

The salmon, trout, and smelt or speeling fishery in Cromond water from the bridge to the lowest ebb of the sea, will be let on reasonable terms to real fishers who mean to live by the business.

The lands in the barony of Primrose will be shown by Alexander Tweedie of Primrose; and the lands at Leuchold and Dalmeny by Mr Melville of Leuchold-house, near Queensferry. And, for further particulars persons intending to offer may apply to Mr Mitchell, in Nicolson's street, Edinburgh, who has power to let the said farms.

### SALE OF LANDS IN KINROSS-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Thursday the 30th of January next, within the house of James Beveridge vintner in Kinross, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

#### The Six Merk Land of HOLM of DALS.

KAIRTH, and Four Fifth Parts contiguous thereto of the Six Merk Land of DRUNGANS, lying in the parish of Troqueer, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, within three miles of Dumfries.

The situation of this estate is extremely beautiful. It contains about 500 Scots acres, of which about 50 acres are covered with wood, particularly old oak, to a very considerable value.

The Lands of Holm hold blench of the Crown, and the Lands of Drungans of a subject superior. The teinds of both are valued. The upset price of this estate is now 8000l. Sterling.

AS ALSO, That Inclosure adjoining to the town of Dumfries called LARIPOTTS, consisting of about three acres of meadow ground, declared teind free by decree of the commission of teinds.—The upset price to be 150l.

The progress, rental, and a plan of the lands may be seen by applying to William Dick writer to the signet; and Mr Maxwell of Cariuchan will give information as to any other particulars.

Just arrived from London, a fresh Cargo of ADAM'S SOLVENT, for the STONE and GRAVEL,

TO be sold at ALEXANDER MANNERS'S, Merchant, below the Guard, south side of the street, second shop above the Trout Church, in bottles at One Guinea, Half a Guinea, and Five Shillings and Sixpence each; and no where else in Scotland. Prepared by S. PERRY, Surgeon, London.—At the above Place, Hamilton's Tincture for the Toothach, in bottles at 2s. 6d. and his Powder for the Teeth, at 1s. And, this day is published, price bound 3s. (dedicated to the Royal College of Physicians, London,) a new Edit. (being the 6th.) with additions, of

A DISQUISITION of the STONE and GRAVEL;

In which the occult causes of the stone are assigned, its principles explained, shewing by what means a nucleus is formed which generates the stone; also diagnostics stated for distinguishing those from other diseases; the inefficacy of soppy lixiviums pointed out; together with a certain cure for this disorder, proved and illustrated by several remarkable cases.

Likewise observations on the gout, when combined with the stone.

By S. PERRY, Surgeon.

London: Printed for T. BACET, &c.

BY THE KING'S PATENT.

### The Universal Balsamic called Samaritan Water.

THIS admirable water merits, in the greatest degree, the attention of the Public, being the best remedy yet discovered for almost every outward or local complaint, and more particularly for the following, viz.

1. For Strains, Bruises, and Injuries from blows or falls.

2. For Fresh Wounds of every kind.

3. For old Sores and Ulcers, even of the very worst nature.

4. For inflammatory Tumours, Boils, Whitwows, &c.

5. For the Erysipelas, or St Anthony's Fire, the Shingles, Tetter, and all sharp seborrhoeic eruptions, especially for that commonly obstinate complaint, a scald-head.

6. For hard Swellings in the breasts, whether proceeding from blows, coagulated milk, or any other cause.

7. For preventing Cancers; or, if already formed, for stopping their further progress, and easing the pain.

8. For White Swellings on the Joints, swelled Glands, and all disorders of a scrophulous nature.

9. For Weakness or Soreness of the eyes, Specks upon the Cornea, Head and Inflammation of the Eye-lids, &c.

In all the above cases, and many others, it is the safest and most certain application that can be made use of, never failing to give relief, performing cures in half the time commonly required, and even where every other means have been tried in vain; and will be found, upon trial, to be in reality an UNIVERSAL BALSAMIC and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for almost all external complaints.

Sold by appointment of the patentee, T. GREENOUGH, Chymist, at No. 10, Ludgate-hill, London, and by Husband, ELDER, and Co., facing the Trout Church, Edinburgh. Price, 2s. 6d. each bottle.

N. B. A more particular account of the nature and effects of the Samaritan Water may be had gratis at the above places.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, 1. 26s. 10s. 7s. 1d.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPART, others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding ble of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the end of each year, and 20s. 1d. Sterling at the entry of each singular success. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, are now to be exposed to sale in one lot at the reduced price of 5700l. Sterling.

L. O. T. I.

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, alias SOUT FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Dunfermline, and shirldom of Fife.

These lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the same after all deductions, is proven to be 1. 25s. 5s. 6s. 1d. exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent.

And the proven free teind of these lands is . 2s. 5s. 6s. 1d.

C E  
T KERS in Edinburgh,  
and Portsburgh.

ideration the present high price  
aded but for ready money only;  
minished by the long credit ta-  
ly resolved, That from and af-  
will sell their bread for ~~READY~~  
eculiar hardness of the present  
and thus publicly to notify—  
wing bread accompts, will im-

MILTON.  
at Whitunday first  
town of Hamilton, with all the  
possest by the deceased Wil-  
t Hamilton, or Archibald Burns  
the signet.

ST CHASE.

S TO LET.  
he parish and barony of Prim-  
outh from Edinburgh, and three  
try to commence immediately.  
ing 288 acres of arable land,  
fencible for sheep, and which,  
nd in the occupation of the pro-

led the OLD INCLOSURES  
, divided into three inclosures,  
gging, and the other by Captain  
years past.

LAW, with its mall garden, or  
of the proprietor; and containing  
pature now.

more, with the Land, House,

Thomas Hall and Son; the

following Lands in the parish of  
n miles west from Edinburgh,  
aving about 123 acres of enclo-  
ed into seven inclosures by sink  
rt of the inclosed grounds ad-  
to Dalmeny, along the west side  
Bughton-bridge, containing 123

is in that country.

are proposed to be let in one  
may be agreed on. They are  
ure, but may be let for tillage,  
parties can agree on the terms  
ds are valuable, i. e. from 30.

ring fishery in Cramond water,  
the sea, will be let on reasonable  
y the business.

will be shown by Alexander  
Leichold and Dalmeny by Mr  
Merry. And, for further parti-  
apply to Mr Mitchelson, jun.  
power to let the said farms.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

Thursday the 30th of January  
s Beveridge vintner in Kinross,  
ternoon,

DO, with a fourth part of the  
g in the parish and shire of Kin-  
, viz.

Parts, Total Yearly Rent.

441  
730  
— 102 191 L. 32 10 0  
758  
70  
— 179 828 70 0 0  
490  
860  
— 219 350 80 0 0

., 301 369 L. 182 10 0  
driving town of Kincardineshire, on the  
of which are of a fine rich qua-  
lime, and being central to fe-  
great improvement.

John Graeme writer to the signet,

James Balfour accomptant in E-

R REDUCED.

say the 22d January 1783,  
there are to be exposed to SALE  
Parliament or New Session House  
22d day of January 1783, be-  
noon, before the Lord Ordinary

ECTS, which belonged to  
Edinburgh,

SOUTHFODD, also SOUTHFODD,  
of, lying within the parish and  
m of Fife.

The free yearly rent of the flock,

L. 252 5 5 6-raths.

proven

10 0 0

ds is .2 5 6 1-12th.

I. 264 10 11 7-raths.  
LANDS of COUPAR, and  
r, and shire of Fife, holding banch  
able out of these lands to the  
double thereof at the entry  
e entry of each singular successor.

the above Superiority, make up a  
lament in the county of Fife, and  
be reduced price of 57 col. Sterling.

II. or ETTRICKHALL, with  
within the parish of Ettrick and  
Crown.

e lands, stock and teind, is 136 L.  
ord a qualification to vote for a  
; and are now to be set up at

III. of fifteen acres, and six falls  
ommonly called the Wester Fore-  
ents of the same, lying within  
of Edinburgh, holding feu of the  
t. 4 s. Scots of feu-duty. The  
teind, is 30 L 17 s. 7 d.  
now to be exposed to sale at the

een in the hands of Mr. Alexan-

MENTS and SUBSCRIP-  
tion sent by post; 40s